A Wild, Burning Itch, that Strikes With a Thousand Electric Itching Needles.

EDITOR ALTOONA, PA., CALL.-I wish to say omething in praise of that valuable medicine, something in praise of that valuable medicine, Cuticurs, which I saw advertised in your paper. I have had the old leptosy, of which you read in the Bible, where the Jews first got it among them. and did not know how to cure it. It has many other English names. I have had it on my body for over sixty years. No doctor could tell me what it was, and probably I never would have known had I not seen the advertisement in your valuable paper. . hist it is a scaly affection of the skin; next it looks like barnscles on a vessel's bottom, or an old log that has laid in the water for a long time, and just the same in my feet, knees and elbows, and by taking a microscope and looking at me it looks worse. In other words, we will call it ichthyosis, or fish-skin; then comes on what I call the wild burning itch, that will strike you with a thousand electric itchy needles.

WHERE TO SCRATCH FIRST. You then have to run out into the open air to get relieved. Why, it is dreadful, and naving so many eminent doctors and none anowing what to do for you; but I have found the lost treasure at last. It did not take two spoonfuls of the Cuticara Resolvent before it took that burning itch by the throat and bid them to hold off, and it is os. My flesh is becoming softer, my hair is be-coming soft and stlay, and I then got to using external applications—tutiours Scap—and anoint the paris with Cuticura. If the thousands knew the goodness of this medicine as I do, they would not be twenty-four hours without it It is not enly stapted to my case but to all others, and if anyone disbelieves this let him stop next door to the Logan House here, take my microscope and see for himself.

Eoilidsysburg, Pa., Nov. 12, 1883.

AGONIZING ITCHING

And burning skin diseases instantly relieved by a werm bath with Cuticura Soap and a single ap-plication of Cuticura, the great skin cure. This repeated daily, with two or three doses of Guti-cura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, to keep the blood cool the perspiration pure and unirri-tating, the bowels open, the liver and sidneys active, will speedily cure Eczems, Tetter, Ring-worm, Psociasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Scall Head, Danderst, and every species of teching, Scall Dandruff, and every species of Itching, Scaly, and Pimply Humors of the Scalp and Skin, when the best physicians and all known remedies fail. Sold everywhere, CUTICURA, 50 cents, SOAP, 25 cents, RESOLVENT, \$1. POTTER DEUG AND CHEMIC-

Petter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

"THE OLD RELIABLE." 25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age Indorsed all over the World

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite. Nausea. bowels costive. Pain in the Head with a dull sensation in the back part. Pain under the shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion abody or mind, Irritability of tempen Low spirits. Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some daty, weariness. Dizziness, Fluttering of the Heart, Dots before the eyes ellow Skin. Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED DE DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to ach cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Tak "lesh, thus the sys-tem is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regufar Stools are produced. Price 25 cents.

TT'S HAIR DYE. GRAY HAIR OF WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1.

Office, 44 Murra: St., New York. A SLUGGING SINGER.

War Between Iwo Members of a Church

NEW YORK, Feb 14.- The struggle in East Twenty-ninth street on Thursday night in which three pistol suots were fired was between two mem-Catholic Church. The man who was wounded is Ecward O'Flaherty. The man who shot him is Eigene A. Johnson. O'Flaherty was shot in the left leg just above the knee. Mr. Johnson to-day said he wanted to tell his story of the shooting: "O'Flaherty and I," said he, "sing basso in the choir. The trouble between us began in the spring of 1883. The choir went to the house of the contracto, Miss Munier, in Thirty-fourth s reet, to rehearse the Easter music. While we were singing, O'Flaherty put his hands to his ears and looked at me, as if to say that I was singing out of tune. I told him that he ought not to trea ne that way before others. After that we did not speak until we met at a bell, six months later. The following Sunday we had another quarrel. on Sunday, February 1, while we were sing-ing high msss, I spoke to a new member of the their whom I had introduced. O'Flaherty teld us to keep still as he wished to pray. I said he ought not to find fault, as he frequently talked himself, coted and have an explanation. I of-fired to go out with him at once, but he would not go. I knew he meant violence. So if er that I carried a pistol in my pocket. On Thursday evening last the choir met to rehearse a new anthem. At 9:15 o'clock, when the rehear was over, O'Flaherty hurried outside and waited for me, I expected trouble. As I reached the sdewalk he came up to me. I said: 'I suppose you would like to have a talk; let's walk to the certer.' 'Yes,' he replied. 'I've a good mind to give you a thumping. You've insulted me four or five times and you want to make the content of the cont four or five times, and you must come out in the street and fight." Then he struck me with his fist the left temple and I struck back. He threw his arms around my neck and we clinched. He is a much bigger man than I, and I did not pro-pose to be whipped. I drew my pistol. He grabbed it, but I wrenched it was cocking the pistol. I simed at him and fired. He advanced a step toward me and I fired two more shots. Then he clapped his hands on his knee, and seeing he was hurt I fired no more. Two of the young ladies of the choir came from the church and I escorted them home. O'Flaherty's wound was dressed, and he will be out in a few days. He declined to prosecute Johnson, and did not wish to have him arrested. He would say nothing about the affair, except that he struck Johnson first.

A Snow Slide in Utah. SALT LAKE, Feb. 14 .- A special from Little Cottonwood, says: At quarter past 8 last night, a snow slide swept through the mining camp of Alta, destroying three-fourths of the town and killing sixteen persons, including five children. The following are the names of those killed: James Watson, Andrew 8. White, Jersey Reagan, Es ney Gilrow, David P. Van, Tim Madden, Fred Cuitman, Mrs. Ford and child, Mattle Hickey and four children of Ed Sallow and two Chins-

Conductor Instantly Killed.

Columbis, O., Feb. 14.-The caboose and one ar on the west-bound Pan-Handle freight train jumped the track eight miles east of the city, this vening. Conductor Richard T. Sheridan, of Cofrair. was instantly killed by jumping from the

STOCK MYSTERIES.

An Explanation of the Manner in Which Prices of Stock Are Maneuvered by Brokers.

Fears of Another Snow Blockade Entertained in Chicago Like That of Last Week.

HOW STOCKS ARE BUOMED,

And How the Big Speculator in Wall Street Unloads on the Little Ones.

New York, Feb. 14 -To those who watch the Wall street fluctuations in stocks, and wonder about the causes, this week's quotations must have been mystifying. Speaking generally, it may be said that there are not more than a round dozen men who are able to be controllers of the changeful figures and even they sometimes fail in their attempts. Their names begin with Gould and include Sage, Mills, Woerrishoefer, Cammack and Vanderbilt. The an aller operators are gamblers pure and simple, with no power for manipulation. During this week the processes of stock boom and depression have been in unusual use, and it is a good time to explain them. The cardinal principle is the dissemination of misleading rumors. Secrecy is the second doctrine. Quite as often as not Mr. Gould does not trust more than one agent in a movement, and it is not until the activity has been increased by the renewal two or three times of his order to buy and sell a big lot that he begins to work his wires. There are in Wall street half a dozen agencies for the distribution of news. They send out every hour printed sheets like small newspapers, or manifold copies of their information. These agencies are then pred by Gould to put his information before the public. It runs something like this, as the Union Pacific deal begins to develop: "The recent activity in Union Pacific is attributed to buying by Mr. Gould. His friends say he is very bullish on the stock whose earnings for the six months just end-

ing will show a very large increase." A half hour later this announcement is me of the largest canitalists in the street are with Mr. Gould in the Union Pacific deal, and very much higher prices are predicted for the stock."

Then comes something like this: The January earnings of Union Pacific show an enormous increase over those of a year ago, and they justify the predicted increase in the March dividend. Friends of the road say that it never was so prosper-

Then it is that the average speculator begins to wonder whether he had not better ony a little Union Pacific, or increase his bolding if he has bought, and while he contemplates in rushes a wide awake young man waving a slip of paper about the size of any ordinary bank check, shouting: "Sell you a put on Union Pacific for thirty days, 100 stares 90 for \$125. The stock just sold for 91. Cheapest put you ever saw. Signed

This announcement simply means that Sage will insure any one who will give him \$125 against less from the decline of Union Pacific below 90 during the next thirty days. It is pretty conclusive proof that Sage believes that Union Pacific is to advance. Just then another news agency slip is handed in. "Instead of an increase in the regular March dividend of the Union Pacific Road it is now said that there will be a stock or a scrip dividend of about 20 per cent Mr. Gould is very much annoyed because this information has been public before he and his friends have acquired all the stock they wanted. It is evident that there is to be a great rise in the stock."

And so all day long flows the news in

dezen different ways that Union Pacific is to boom. The put and call brokers carry it from office to office. The newspaper financial articles all discus it. The stock is very ctive in the exchange and is advancing. It looks as though it would never stop going up. Everybody who speculates at length has purchased. If he did not get in at the beginning of the deal he is sure to at the end. If he did not believe the stories about the magnificant prospects of Union Pacific when they first came out, he is sure to now. for they have been reiterated hourly from the first. The stock has advanced from 91 to The reports are that it will go to 105 or 110. The reports have all proved true thus tar, why should they not prove true hereafter? So he buys. The stock holds yery firm for a day or two, but does not advance any n ore. The good news begins to fall off. The put and call brokers are offering privileges on some other stock. Nothing more is beard of an extra dividend. The price begins to decline. Now it is 94, now 93%, now 93%, now 93 "What's the matter with Union Pacific?" cry the speculators in alarm. "Oh, Gould is unloading," say the bears. The speculators rush to get out. Down goes the market under their offerings. They have sold at a loss. Gould has unloaded on them. He had sold them the stock they bought at 95, and ten to one he buys it back of them when they unload at 93 or 9234. And so the Wall street game goes on year in and year out. It is a losing same every time for the beginner, and usu-

ally for the veteran speculator. ANOTHER BLOCKADE FEARED. A Storm Prevailing in the Same Sections and of Much of the Same Charac-

ter of Last Week.

CHICAGO, III., Feb. 15 .- A driving snow storm prevailed here nearly all day, ceasing this evening after darkness had set in. The snow was fine, moist and clinging, and drifted badly before the strong north wind, Trains coming in to-night are delayed, and fears are expressed in the present condition of affairs, with such vast quantities of snow piled up along the tracks, the blockade of last week will be renewed to-morrow, unless the wind slackens. Advices received are to the effect that the storm is of much the same character and extent as that of one week ago. There is a fierce blizzard in Iowa. Snow has fallen during the most of the day in Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana. The heaviest snow storm seems to have fallen in central and southern Illinois, and trains are reported as laboring heavily or entirely abandoned in that section. Rain is reported in southern Ohio and warmer weather in the South and East.

Mercury Down to Thirty-five Degrees Belew Zero-Travel Impeded by Snow.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16 .- The weather here today, and throughout the Northwest generally, is again intensely cold. At 8 o'clock this morning, in Chicago, the mercury indicated fifteen degrees below zero. The weather is clear, but the air is filled wittle particles of snow that are being blown around by the keen wind which prevails. Trains yesterday were somewhat delayed by the snow, but the situation is not regarded

ss serious by railway men who have been seen to day. All east and west bound trains are starting out on time. Southeastern lines are subjected to delay. The prospect is not encouraging for warmer weather. Storm signals are flying and a further drop of the degrees is predicted. At Omaha it is 13° below, at St. Paul 10° below, at Des Moines 16° below, at Dubuque 18° below, at Fargs, D. , 28° below, at Jamestown 35° below, and

at Winnipeg 34° below. Further and later inquiries develop the fact that the Chicago and Alton, and Louisville, New Albany and Chicago and several smaller lines are blockaded. The former sent out one train at noon, but there is little hope of being able to get it through. The grand trunk refused consignments of freight this morning. The chief trouble is south and southwest. Trains from the west and north are nearly on time.

Coal Famine in Chicago. CHICAGO, Feb. 16 .- There is a coal famine in Chicago, owing to the heavy snows of the past two weeks, which have blockaded the railroads in all directions. The supply of soft coal here has reached a very low ebb. supply of hard coal is ample, but only a small portion of the quantity of coal consumed in Chicago s of that description. The worst suffering is among the poor. The county agent has been utterly unable to mest the demands reade upon him yesterday and to-day. The seriousness of the position is best presented in the following statements made by a leading dealer in soft coal: There has not been for ten years such a scarcity of soft coal as at present. During the last ten days there has been virtually no coal received the city, and the accumulations hat were on hand at the commencement of this blockade are now completely exhausted. The great bulk of the volume of soft coal that comes here is customarily used immediately after arrival. It is impracticable in view of the manner in which soft coal is handled to carry any considerable stock at one time. Rallway consumption alone takes an immense tonnage of soft coal, and then our manufacturing interests all require enormous quantities. Outside of the manofacturing demand, all our large building blocks are heated by steam, to produce which soft coal is exclusively used. Railways, manufacturing establishments and public uildings seldom keep more than one or two days' stock on hand. This storm visitation has caused a general paralysis in the movement of trains, and there are several hundred car loads in the city on the inside tracks which arrived during the storm and are snowed in, and which can not probably be moved for several days. These cars are not approached by teams and consequently, so far as delivering is concerned, might as well be in Pennsylvania.

Along the Atlantic Coast. New York, Feb. 16 .- A heavy rain storm here to day gave place to a wind storm in the evening. During the day Theodore Ernst was blown from the roof of 148 Franklin street, and killed. William Howe, a cartman, and Samuel Walters, were fatally injured by a flying sign. An iron shutter of the new Mortimer bailding fell on the roof of the Stock Exchange and made a large hole. Snow and rain prevailed along the Hudson River, and north of Poughkeepsie a train was blockaded by the snow. The Hudson and other rivers in the State rose very high and much damage was done. The storm is very severe along the Atlantic coast. At Atlantic City, N. J., \$30,000 damage was done. Cape May reports a fearful storm swept the coast last night, and this morning a portion of the stone bulwark was sent flying across the drive by the raging surf and storm. At Wilmington, Del , Mary McCafferty was drowned in attempting to cross Squirrel Run. The streets at this place were flooded. Similar reports are made from other places.

Snow Bound. KANKAKEE, Ill., Feb. 16 .- A passenger at Kankakee. A relief crew is stuck in the snow near St. Anne. Illinois Central trains are four hours late.

Worst Storm of the Season.

Duckinson, Dakota, Feb. 16.-The worst storm of the winter has been raging all day. It is snowing hard and drifting badly with the temperature at zero. Trains on the Northern Pacific are all delayed several hours. Reports indicate that the storm extends over hundreds of miles east and west

Blinding Sterm. SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 16 .- A blinding snow storm began about 5 o'clock this morning. Trains were stopped and in some instances wrecked. Telephone wires were prostrated,

and telegraph wires will not work. Evidently Murder and Suicide.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 15 .- The Courier-Journal's says: Will Adams, a young man twenty-six years old, and his sweetheart, Tinie Wilmouth, a pretty girl of eighteen years, were found dead at an early hour this morning on the railroad one mile west of Shelbyville, Ky. Their bodies were stiff in death and bespattered with blood, and lay within fifteen feet of each other. Adams' pistol, a small Smith & Wesson, with two empty cartridges, lay between his legs. He evidently murdered the girl and then took his own life. Both were shot in the head. she in the right ear and he in the eye. They walked to Shelbyville early in the night from Mr. William Jesse's, where the girl lived, and on their return are supposed to have sat down on the railroad track at the scene of the tragedy. What took place be-tween them no mortal knows. Two pistol shots were heard about 11 o'clock last night. and the dead bodies were found this morning by Mrs. Kent, a near neighbor. A lovers' quarrel was probably the cause of

the tragedy.

A Distressing Accident. CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 15 .- A most distressing accident, by which two men lost their lives and a boy was severely injured, occurred near the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohic Railroad depot in this city this morping. John and Peter Hoover, brothers, and a son of the former, aged twelve years, were going home from work. In atempting to cross the railroad bridge, on which there is no foot path, they were overtaken by a train, and stepping to the opposite track to escape were run down by a switch engine. John Hoover's body was literally cut to pieces and fragments strewn about the ground. Peter Hoover's legs were both cut off and one of the boy's arms was crushed. John Hoover died at the hespital, and the boy's arm was amputated. Both men leave large families in destitute circum-

Two Drovers Killed.

PITTSEURG, Feb. 16.-In a collision of stock trains at Conewaugh, on the Pennsylvania Road, yesterday, William Keeler and Joseph Erb, two Chicago drovers, were killed, and a | States Arsenal building and grounds at Intramp stealing a ride was senously injured. disnapolis to the State of Indiana, to be used

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

Civil Service Examinations-The Indian Appropriation Bill, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 -Civil service examinations will be held in the Southwest and South during March as follows: At Nashville, Thursday, 12; Memphis, Saturday, 14; Little Rock, Tuesday, 17; Jackson, Miss.. Friday, 20; New Orleans, Monday, 23. These examinations will be for departmental service in Washington. The Commission has an inadequate number of names on its eligible register for the States of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, and persons from these States who pass examinations will. therefore, have a better prospect of an early appointment than those from other States, having a larger number on the register. The President has, by executive order, pened to public settlement after May 15,

1885, all the lands within the Niobrara, or Santee Sioux, Indian reservation, in Nebrasks, remaining unallotted to and unselected by the Indians, except such as are eccupien for agency, school and missionary The Treasury Department has notified the Cellectors of Customs at ports on the north frontier that, as the services of a Deputy

Collector of Customs at Fremont, O., has been discontinued, vessels with cargoes which are destined to Fremont will have to enter and clear at Sandusky. The House Committee on Invalid Pensions

will report favorably the bill providing for an increase of pension to the widow of General George H. Thomas to \$2,000 a year. The Indian Appropriation bill as reported to the Senate, increases the House bill to \$152,000. The committee has struck out all the provisions for the payment of private claims growing out of Indian depredations, but has substituted a general provision requiring the Secretary of the Interior to report at the pext session all claims of this nature, together with such information rethem been gathered by the agents of the Department. The bill contains agents

a new provision, as follows: "To supply food and other necessities of life in cases of distress among Indians not having treaty funds, arising from emergencies not foreseen or otherwise provided for, to be used at the discretion of the President: \$25,000," The provision for the Indian school at Santa Fe is stricken out and a new provision is inserted for the establishment of a school in Colr the Utes, and \$10,000 ated for the construction of an Indian school at Albuquerque, N. Mex. The feature of the House bill, prohibiting under heavy penalties the sale of firearms to the Indians; that of smending the statutes and the resolution against selling spirituous liquors to the Indians; that authorizing the President to open negotiations with the Creeks, Seminoles and Cherokees for the purpose of opening to settlement the Oklahoma country, and that which subjects Indians charged with the commission of crimes against person or property to the laws of the Territory where

the act is alleged to have been committed are struck out. The Acting Postmaster General transmitted to Congress a letter to himself from the Attorney General setting forth the desirability of securing the postal records of the confederacy for use in the settlement of claims presented by parties who carried the mail in the South in anti-war times, and whose accounts had not been adjusted at the outbreak of hostilities.

The Secretary of the Interior disbarred from practice as attorney John McLean, of

Rookston, Ill. Venezulea 'Awards-Suit to Prevent the

Publication of the Letters of

Ardrew Jackson. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- At a meeting of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, a report was adopted affirming the action of the last Congress in withdrawing the awards frain West bound on the Cincinnati, Indi- of the Venezulean Commissioner tainted anapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad, is | with fraud, and recommending the adoption snow bound in ten feet of snow east of St. of the resolutions providing for the appoint-Anna. The West bound passenger is held ment of a new Commissioner. A resolution was also adopted asking the President to urge in every proper way the settlement of the claim of William J. Hale against the Argentine Republic. The claim arises ont of the alleged ill-treatment of Hale and

family while in the Republic. Representative Deuster was instructed to favorably report his joint resolution introduced at the beginning of the first session of the present Congress, requesting the President to take the necessary steps toward negotiating a treaty with the German Empire to secure more liberal and just provisions in reference to the respective rights of citizens, native born or naturalized, of the United States and the German Empire.

Representative Buckner to-day introduced a bill to prevent the fraudulent mutilation of the paper circulation of the United States. It provides that persons guilty of mutitating notes with fraudulent intent shall, on conviction, be fined not more than \$1,000 or be imprisoned not more than three years, or both, in the discretion

of the Court. An effort made to day to verify the state ment that Senator Pendleton had written a letter to the President-elect strongly favoring Judge Thurman for the Cabinet, resuited in the discovery that no such letter ad been written and none contemplated. Mr. Randall signified his intention in trying to pass, under a suspension of the rules,

during the last six days of the session, the Edmunds bill passed by the Senate for the retirement of General Grant, which gives the President authority to place a general of the army on the retired list without specifying names. This is the bill the President desires to have passed.

Colonel Andrew Jackson, a grandson of the late President, and Reverend Jackson, who resides at the Hermitage, to-day took out letters of administration on the estate of his grandfather and immediately through his solicitars, John Paul Jones and Robert B. Lass, entered a bill of equity, setting forth that the widow of the late Hon. Montgomery Blair and her son, Woodbury Blair, now have possession of and claim to own a large number of very valuable pers relating to the public and private life of General Jackson, and praying an injunction against defendants to prevent them from disposing of or publishing any of said papers. It is stated these papers were placed in the hands of Amos Kendall in 1843 with a view to the publication of a biography of General Jackson, which he (Kendall) had undertaken to write. The papers were lost fer many years, and were found by Colonel W. G. Sswelt, of Kentucky, in 1879, subsequent to the death of Kendall, when they were placed in the hands of Mantgomery Blair "for safe keeping," as Colonel Jackson al-leges in his bill. Representative Blair, however, claims the papers were given to Francis P. Blair, Sr., by General Jackson, and it is upon this question that the suit just instituted will probably turn. The bill also prays for the appointment of a Receiver pending litigation. Colonel Jackson has retained Senators Harris, of Tennessee, and Voorhees, of Indiana, and Representative Caldwell as counsel in the case. Representative English to-day introduced

a bill authorizing the donation of the United

as a State University, the object being to provide for the removal of the university now located at Bloomington to Indianapolis An amendment was to-day proposed by Senator Morgan to the Silver Coinage bill. It takes out the present provision for the sus-

pension of the coinage of silver dollars, and authorizes the President, on and after the 1st of April, 1885, and in any succeeding month until the 1st of April, 1886, to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend, in whole or in part, the prechase of silver bull-ion for the coinege of standard dollars. Ex-Vice President Hamlin, who is here to

attend the dedication of the Washington Monument, said to day that only nine men are now living who were members of the Senate in 1848, when that body attended the laying of the corner stone of the monument There are Yuelee, of Florida; George Jones, of Nevada; Bradbury and Hamlin, of Maine; Fitz, of Michigan; Davis, of Mississippi; Atchison, of Missouri; Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Hunter, of

THE SHORT-PHELAN CASE.

An Examination Before Justice Patterson at the Tombs-The Case Adjourned to Next Saturday.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 .- The examination in the Short-Phelan case began to-day by Justice Patterson at the Tombs. The court was filled by spectators. Captain Phelan's arm still hung in a sling. The Police Sergeant took charge of the Captain's revolver, which Phelan carried in his pocket. Short came in later accompanied by his counsel. He looked a trifle pale. The prosecution called Phelan to the witness stand. After being aworn, he said in respon e to the questions of his counsel: "My name is Thomas Phelan and I ive in Kansas City. On the 9th of January I was live in Kausas City. On the 9th of January I was sitting in O'Donovan Rossa's office with my left side to the table and my back to the door, Richard Short came in with a long knife in his hand and said, "Now I have got you, and then he plunged the knife into my breast. He then pulled it out and stuck it into my neck. I tried to get away from him by running around the table, but he managed to strike me three times. Two men, who were in the room, ran out and tried to escape. I got out at length and made my way to the street, I bacame acquainted with Short last July,"

On cross examination Phelan said: "I have resided in Kanssa City twenty eight years, with the

sided in Kansas City twenty eight years, with the sided in Kansas City twenty eight years, with the exception of the time I was in the army, and the three years in lived in Washington. I took a three-months trip abroad in 1883. I visited Ireland England and Wales. I landed at Queenstown, and from there I went to Cork. I did not meet any person I knew at either of these piaces. I never was in the employ of the British Government. I never made the acquaintance of any government officers while abroad. I had a conversation officers while abroad. I had a conv with a British detective, but I didn't know he was At this point the counsel for the prosecution ob jected to the scope of the cross examination, and aggested it be confined only to the assault on helan. The Court decided the examination must be confined to the evidence of the defense of wit The cross-examination continued. said, I came to New York last January for two purposes, one to visit my sister, Mrs. Levy, at Northampton, Mass., and to explain to certain persons an article in the "Kansas City Journal," I had a talk with Kearney about the article, and my purpose in coming here. He had told me the boys down to the office were angry with me for talking to reporters in the way the article represented I did. He also said something about an article in O'Donovan Rossa's paper. I told him no man could publish a lie without my bringing him to an account for it. When I went down to Rossa's office I had my little boy's revolver with me. I placed it in my over-coat pocket. I lon't know whether it was loaded or not. I have been arrested twice in Kansas City-once for tearing down, on St. Patrick's Day, a picture in a store representing Irishme spes, and the second time for carrying conc weapons. I was charged once with stabbing a man named Trout Norton. I did not boast about this affair I did not boast about this affair or say I would do it again if anybody insulted me. The article in the Kansas City Journal did not call me an informer; it said I gave the

formation that dynamite was concealed in the Queen. I gave that information, and would do it again under similar circumstances. It is true to a certain extent that an English detective got into m. o fdence. I told him my name and where came from and where I was going. The reason used Kearney's name and told what he had said

and done was because he openly boasted of what he had done in Engiand.

The defense then asked an adjournment until Saturday next and the request was granted. Captain Phels n afterward denounced the adjournment as unjust. He said it cost him loss of time

MISS VOORHEES' GERMAN.

A Pleasant and Charming Affair. Special to the Sentinel.

Washington, Feb. 14 .- To-day's local papers speak of the german given at Senator Voorhees' residence, last night, with enthusiastic praise. One of them says: "One of the handsomest private germans of the season was that of Miss Voorhees, daughter of the Senator from Indians, last evening, invitations for which had been issued over two weeks ago. Mrs. Voorhees and the wife of her son assisted the young hostess in receiving her guests, and a little before 10 o'clock the german began, led by Lieutenant Lemiy and Miss Voorhees. The whole parlor floor of the house was reserved for dancing. Mrs. Voorhees and Mrs. General sheridan presided over the favor table, and General Sheridan also occupied a seat there, apparently taking an active interest in the distribution of the beautiful favors, which consisted of various useful little trinkets bronze match boxes, pocket-books, satchel bags, tambourines, flags and rosettes. One pleasing feature of the german was the arrangement of a figure, on which every lady and gentleman kept his and her own favor, flags, ribbons and stream-ers having been provided for as mementoes of the occssion, containing date of party, so that at the beginning every participant had at least one favor. Another commendable feature of the occasion was the serving of supper, on second floor, by attendants to guests, who were seated at numerous small tables—a happy innovation upon the general custom of rush and scramble by guests in the supper-room, which has so often marred some of the large entertainments this season. In ever respect Miss Voorhees' german was a brillian success, and will long be held in pleasing remem brance by their guests, each of whom, in the last figure, which occurred after midnight, received a handsome valentine to specially commemorate

Excited Over a Farmer's Discovery of Oil, PARKERSBURG, Feb. 14.-The quiet and staid people of this borough and vicinity have been thrown into a fever of excitement by the report that oil has been struck on the farm of J. G. Ellis, in Sadsbury Township. Mr. | Ellis very recently bought the property from the Blackemore estate. One day last week he found a substance closely resembling oil ooxing from the ground and covering the surface of the small stream in his place. He took a quantity of the oily matter to Philadelphis and had an oil expert examine the sample. The result was that Mr. Eilis was informed that he had a very excellent quality of oil. He then placed himself in communication with the Tidewater Oil Company, who sent experts with the Tidewater Oil Company, who sent experts to the farm, and, after a careful examination, made a proposition to lease the land for the term of ten years. The offer was promptly accepted by Mr. Eliis. The same company have leased lands from Andrew Dick, Hon. R. E. Monaghan, exclerk of Courts Edward Paist, E. Blackburn, Robert Owen and John Patrick, the entire leased tract

being about 1,200 acres. Experts say that the geological condition of the locality is much the same as that of the noted oil regions of Bradford. A number of test wells are to be sunk, and some \$15,000 will be expended in developing the new oil region. The lands are in Sadsbury and West Sadsbury, along the line of the Lancaster pike, and but a short distance from the Pennsylvania Railroad. Some six miles away, separated from the oil lands, are the pipes of the Tidewater and Standard Oil Companies, but the experts say that even if there had been a burst in the pipes it could not have produced the large flow of oil developed on the farm of Mr. Ellis

A Pioneer Glass Worker Gone. Bellaire, O., Feb. 14.-James Heburn, manager of Bellaire Window Glass Works, and one of the pioneer glassmakers in this country, died last nigt in his seventy-third year. He is the originator of the revolving stone flattening over, and worked at blowing when blowers were required to mix, flatten and cut their own glass, now rep-resenting four separate trades,

LUNATICS CREMATED.

Another Horrible Incineration of the Demented Inmates of a Lunatic Asylum.

BURNING BEDLAM.

Twenty-Eight Lunatics Perish in the Asylum Fire at Philadelphia-Pitiful Scenes Enacted.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13,-A large number of lunatics perished in last night's fire in the Insane Department of the Alms House. There was no fire alarm at the Alms House, and the attendants on duty when the fire broke out were so busy endeavoring to save the inmates that an alarm was not sounded until after the fire was discovered.

The fire was first seen in a room used for drying clothes. The flames shot up an open space surrounding a small stairway and very quickly broke through the roof. When the fire patrol reached the alms-house they found the fire burning fiercely, but ran into the house to assist in saving the inmates. When the firemen arrived their movements were greatly hampered by the inadequate

supply of water. Nearly all the lives were lost in the immediate neighborhood of the stairway at th foot of which the fire started. No lives were lost among the occupants of the first floor. and not more than half a dozen of those on the second. But few of the inmates of the rooms and cells on the third floor, near the

junction of the buildings, escaped. When the fire broke out William Strange, John Hayes, Thomas Kane and Joseph Schroder were the keepers on duty. Mrs. Umstead, the housekeeper, was in the Woman's Department, making her nightly round. Joseph Nudane, a well-minded inmate, was coming down stairs when he saw smoke. He yelled fire and through the corridores calling on the inmates to save

themselves. Strange, Kane, Shroder and Nudane sat about liberating the insane people. Help came from the half hundred able-bodied paupers who act as night firemen in the engine house. On the third floor near where the fire started, the rescuers were driven back by the intense heat and smoke. In the violent ward, where forty-five inmates were confined, it was feared that all were lost, but most of them were rescued.

The occupants of the nineteen cells in Ward M, near where the fire first started, are all supposed to have seen suffscated or burned to death, with the exception of those who were rescued by the firemen.
PHILADELHIA, Feb. 12-11 a. m.—The fire

of last night at the Alms House entirely destroyed that portion of the institution set apart for the inane. Of the 684 lunatics confined there many are still missing, but it is thought most of them wandered away. At 9 o'clock this morning two mor charred bodies were found in Ward No. 2 They had been roasted beyond all recognition. Several human forms can be seen in the burning wreck in the cellar. It is now

thought twenty-eight of the inmates per-During the night many insane persons were found wandering in different parts of the city, some nearly naked. The poor creatures generally seemed unable to understand the situation, and in some cases begged their captors piteously not to throw them into the river. Others seemed to take it as a good joke, and laughed gleefully when the subject of fire was mentioned. Another came flying down South street early this morning with a manacle attached to his wrist and a few links of chain dangling from it. He shrieked and laughed as he struck right and left among the frightened people.

It was found necessary to use violence and knock him down before he could be secured Another madman caured a panic in a street car by rushing in half clad and with his face scorched and blackened. He sank cowering in a corner. It was soon found he was more frightened than those who ran

The report that the streets were full of escaped maniacs caused muca alarm in West Philadelphia, and strangers look upon

each other with much distrust. The firemen are still working at the rains. They are weary and half frozen. Each man's helmet and coat appears hard as armor. The search for bodies continues steadily. There appears to have been a great deal of unnecessary trouble caused by rotten hose and scarcity in the water supply. To remedy the latter a dozen brawny fire men chopped a hole in the Schuylkill River. But when the hose was introduced the mud and grinding bits of ice split the leather, and the attempt was a failure. The confu sion about the ruins and the craftiness of the insane people in secreting themselves, the promiscuous manner in which they are being cared for and the utter weariness of all who have had them in charge prevents a correct estimate being made of the loss of life and property.

EXTRA SESSION PROBABLE.

It is Thought an Extra Session is Sure.

Washington, Feb. 13 .- There has been a good deal of talk to-day about an extra session of Congress. An impression gets a foothold every time an appropriation bill gets a backset in any way or there is filibustering, that an extra session is inevitable. A gentleman who is excellent authority upon legislative matters approached your correspondent to day and said:

"There will be an extra session of Congress as sure as you are a foot high. I have been here a good many years dabbling in legislation. I seldom get left. It is a matter of business with me. I have interviewed all of the men who are on the inside of the House affairs, and I tell you there will be an

"Why." said I, "Mr. Randall, who controls the appropriations, said a few minutes ago that he would have every appropriation bill through both houses inside of two weeks."

"Let me give you a pointer," said my wise friend: "Mr. Randall wants an extra session of Congress." "But he would ruin himself with the incoming President if he necessitated an extra

"It doesn't make any difference what the new President wants: Mr. Randall knows he himself desires an extra session.'

Later I saw Mr. Randall again, and intimated that it had been said that he didn't care if there was an extra session. "There will be no extra; that's all there is

about it," said Mr. Randall, firmly. Apparently there has been very little done

during the past ten days, and one thing is charged, striking Davidson on the forehead, very sure: If the work progresses but twice killing him instantly.

as rapidly henceforth as it has in the past, an extra session is inevitable. The work must move forward ten times as fast,

There is a heavy outside pressure being brought to bear for an extra session. The people working for the Bankruptcy, Mexican War Pension, and School and other bills, and the lobby that is booming the Nicaraguan and Mexican treatles want an extra session. The citizens here are laboring for it. The men who are candidates for office in the next House and quiteau element of the members elected for the first time desire an extra session. With these influences operating and the work being so far behind an extra session of Congress will be a difficult thing to avert.

Letters Addressed to Cleveland at Washington, Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 .- A few days ago a letter arrived at the city Postoffice here addressed to "Hon. Grover Cleveland, Washington, D. C." Then another come addressed to "G. Cleveland." The clerks having charge of the distribution glanced over the City and Congressional Directories, and failing to find the name, sent both letters to the Postoffice of the House of Representatives. They rested there, and were sent back to the city Postoffice. Promptly they went to the Senate Postoffice. Shortly they reappeared at the city Postoffice.

The letters were picked up and the directions examined again. No Grover or G. Cleveland was recorded. In the office is an expert whe runs down addresses somewhat after the manner people are located, or addresses are completed, at the Dead-lettter Office. He has all the maps and directories to be found, and can trace almost any address in the United States or Canada. These letters were turned over to him. No sooner did his eagle eye catch the address than he dissected it.

"Why," he exclaimed, "this is for the President elect. Grover Cleveland's mail is forwarded to New York."

The letters were forwarded, and the clerks through whose hands they had passed are the butt of all jeers. Since then a good deal of mail has been received for Mr. Cleveland. It is generally addressed in awkward handwriting, and consists of letters, it is believed, from applicants for office and cranks.

Dudley's Methods Exposed. Special to the Sentinel. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.-There was a good deal of surprise expressed by the House Committee on Pensions, Bounty and Back Pay to-day, at the character of the testimony developed in the examination of Chief Comstock, of the Pension Bureau. Comstock acknowledged that Major Grubbs, in his campaign against Colonel Matson for Congress last fall, was given complete control over the pension cases. He sent to the office, and that Dudley issued orders to make special all claims sent in by Grubbs. Comstock said it was known generally in the office that Grubbs was to be offerded every facility in his campaign, and the order of Dudley was unusual and remarkable. This places a charge that the machinery of the Pension Office was used for partisan purposes in Ohio and Indiana on a solid basis. Chairman Warner says this order of Dudley's was remarkable and mean, especially since it was issued in the interest of the

with the ex-Commissioner personally. A Sauguine Pension Agant.

opposition to Matson, who has been so fair

in his dealings with the Pension Office and

Special to the Sentinel. Washington, Feb. 15 -"Next winter Congress will pass a law giving every man who served in the Union army a pension," said a leading pension agent to-day.

"Are you sure of that?" I asked. "Quite sure," replied he. "It is business with me, and I am very sure of it," he con-

"How have you reached this conclusion?" "By a canvass of the House and Senate.

It has only been a question of time for years

when this thing would come to a pass. We

are at the threshold of it to day." "How much will the pension be?" "That has been the greatest question in the issue. There has been an aimost equal division in the House between \$6 and \$4 a month. For a while it looked like the majority wanted to allow \$4 a month, but if the matter were to come to a climax to-day

\$6 a month would be allowed. When all

come in all sound men will receive the

same amount. There will be no distinction

on account of rank. Those who will receive

Invalid pensions will, of course, be graded the same as now." "Would there not be some Southerners who would vote against a law of this kind?" "I think not," replied the agent. "At least we have found none of them who will.

You see it is a very particular matter with "Would it injure your business?" "Very much-at least for a time. You

see, it would clear out all those old cases and would open up new books. A certificate of discharge, honorably, or muster-out, would be sufficient to make a good claim under the proposed law, and, of course, agents would not be needed, but we would slill have work in securing increases and working out cases of dependence for widows, parents and children. If this proposition would come up now I think seven eighths of the Senstors and members would support it. There are those who will press it next winter so that it will pass, and there is little doubt of it. The increase of pensions and the reconstruction of the navy will, in my judgment, greatly reduce the surplus

power will have the credit of this work, Fatally Shot. HILLSDALE, Mich., Feb. 12.—Two twelve-year old boys, named Davidson and Parker, of Grosvenor, Linawee County, yesterday, after reading a dime novel, prepared a show Indian. Davidson had a hatchet and Par-

during the next four years. The party in